REMARKS

The Office Action, mailed May 1, 2009, considered and rejected claims 1-12, 14-30, 38 and 39. In particular, claims 1, 14, 18, 24 and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Claims 24-30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-7, 12, 14-18, 21, 22, 24-29, 38 and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fry (U.S. Publ. No. 2003/0163603) in view of White (U.S. Patent No. 7,370,335) and Soukup (U.S. Patent No. 7,293,253). Claims 8-11, 19, 20, 23 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fry, White, and Soukup in view of Evans (U.S. Publ. No. 2003/0159030). Additionally, claims 1, 18 and 24 were objected to for minor informalities. §

By this paper, all prior claims have been cancelled, and claims 40-58 have been added. Accordingly, following this paper, claims 40-58 are pending, of which claims 40, 46 and 52 are the independent claims at issue.

As reflected in the above claims, Applicant's claims relate to methods, computerreadable media and systems for extending application functionality by generating one or more
application programming interfaces (API) that facilitate document development using domain
terminology rather than native terminology of a host application. Claim 1, for example, recites a
method that includes using a processor of a computing device. Such processor is used to access
a schema component that is stored on one or more computer-readable storage media, the schema
component includes a schema element representative of a at least one domain terminology term
of one or more problems for solving in a host application. Additionally, the at least one domain
terminology term is different from native terminology utilized in a general API of the host
application, and the native terminology identifies elements by at least one of address or range
while the domain terminology identifies the same elements with textual descriptive terms. The
processor further uses a mapping component stored on the one or more computer-readable
storage media in constructing an API of the host application, such that domain terminology that
includes the textual descriptive terms maps to native terminology that includes at least one of
address or range information, and thereby enabling the host application to operate on the domain

¹ Although the prior art status of the cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicant reserves the right to challenge the prior art status of any cited art at any time, should the need arise.

Reply to Non-Final Office Action mailed may 1, 2009

terminology that utilizes textual descriptive terms. Additionally, a generating component is used to produce a new API based upon a mapping of the mapping component, wherein using the generating components provides a developer with document development using the textual descriptive terms in the host application, and in lieu of the address or range information of the native terminology of the host application. Claim 46 recites a computer-readable storage medium generally corresponding to the method of claim 40, and claim 52 recites a computing

1. Claim Objections

As noted above, claims 1, 18 and 24 have been cancelled. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the objections thereto have been rendered moot.

system generally corresponding to the method of claim 40, but with additional limitations.

2. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 103 and 112

Additionally, inasmuch as all prior claims have been cancelled, the pending rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101, 35 U.S.C. § 103, and 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph have also been rendered moot

3. Newly Added Claims are Allowable over the Art of Record

With regard to the newly added claims, Applicant also respectfully submits that the claims, as added, are clearly allowable over the art of record for at least the reason that the cited art fails to disclose or reasonably support each of the claim elements. For example, among other things, the cited art appears to fail to disclose or reasonably support a schema component representative of at least one domain terminology term that identifies elements with textual descriptive terms whereas a native terminology identifies same elements by at least one of address or range information, as such are recited in combination with the other art of record.

For example, Fry relates to a system and method for XML data binding in which an XML schema is related to Java classes. IN particular, a schema parser is used to create a schema object model (SOM) when it receives an XML schema. The Java classes can be generated using the SOM, with the Java classes corresponding to elements and types in the schema. Moreover, mapping can be thereby be done in both directions, so that XML objects can be used to populate a Java class, and a Java object tree can be used to generate XML.

Notably, while Fry thus relates to converting between Java and XML, it fails to disclose or reasonably support a mapping which relates domain terminology and native terminology, wherein the native terminology identifies elements by address and/or range, while the domain terminology uses textual descriptive terms, as such are recited in combination with the other claim elements. Indeed, it appears that Fry expressly contemplates a direct mapping between XML element/type names and Java class names.

Applicant also respectfully submits that the other art of record fails to remedy the deficiencies of Fry. For example, White relates to providing a public API, and can include an adapter layer that provides translation and mapping of generic objects in a public API to and from native objects of a particular workflow engine. Such a description appears to fail, however, to include any native terminology that references objects by address/range while mapped-to domain terminology uses textual descriptive terms as recited in combination with the other claim elements.

Soukup appears equally deficient in this regard. For instance, Soukup describes a system by which mappings are created between first and second interfaces. In such a system, a processing platform may include an auto-generation program that accesses a mapping to provide an interface wrapper. The interface wrapper may also be interposed between a particular application and a Speak object. Similar to Fry and White, Soukup thus discloses mappings between objects. Notably, however, none of the art appears to move away from merely mapping classes, objects, and elements between languages, and to mapping textual descriptive terms of a domain terminology to address/range information of a native terminology of a host application.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully submits that the other rejections to the claims are now moot and do not, therefore, need to be addressed individually at this time. It will be appreciated, however, that this should not be construed as Applicant acquiescing to any of the purported teachings or assertions made in the last action regarding the cited art or the pending application, including any official notice. Instead, Applicant reserves the right to challenge any of the purported teachings or assertions made in the last action at any appropriate time in the future, should the need arise. Furthermore, to the extent that the Examiner has relied on any Official Notice, explicitly or implicitly, Applicant specifically requests that the Examiner provide references supporting the teachings officially noticed, as well as the required reason why one skilled in the art would have modified the cited art in the manner officially noticed.

Application No. 10/779,510 Amendment "C" dated September 1, 2009 Reply to Non-Final Office Action mailed may 1, 2009

In the event that the Examiner finds remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at (801) 533-9800.

Dated this 1st day of September, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

/Colby C. Nuttall, Reg. No. 58,146/ Colby C. Nuttall

RICK D. NYDEGGER Registration No. 28,651 COLBY C. NUTTALL Registration No. 58,146 Attorneys for Applicant Customer No. 047973

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